



## CHINESE ENVOYS NAMED

ANTI-FOREIGN MANCHUS ON  
THE COMMISSION.REFORM VICEROYS SUGGESTED BY LI  
HUNG CHANG REJECTED BY THE  
EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Prince Ching have been appointed Peace Commissioners in behalf of China by an Imperial edict. The pro-foreign Southern Viceroys suggested for Commissioners by Li Hung Chang were rejected by the Empress Dowager. Yung Lu and Hsu Tung are anti-foreign, and the last named, who is guardian of the Heir Apparent, is especially obnoxious to the foreign community in China.

Foreigners in Shanghai and other Chinese cities are protesting against the proposed evacuation of Peking by the allied troops. They desire the destruction of the Chinese capital. Stories of barbarous treatment of women missionaries in the interior make a policy of leniency unpopular in the coast cities of China.

The War Department received an undated dispatch from General Chaffee describing the military situation in Peking as satisfactory, hostilities having practically ceased.

## AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

EMPEROR TELLS LI HUNG CHANG WHY  
HE FLED FROM PEKING.

(Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.)  
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
London, Sept. 5, 6 a. m.—The edict addressed to Li Hung Chang in the name of the Chinese Emperor, and dated August 18, en route to Tai-Tuen-Fu, explains that although the foreign Powers have given assurance that their only object in bringing troops to the capital is the suppression of disorder and that no harm is intended to the Imperial House, the Emperor has felt it his duty, in view of the dangers apprehended from the assault on Peking, to comply with the wishes of the Empress Dowager and accompany her westward, after instructing Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Tsung Chi to remain in the capital and continue to carry on the Government.

"The Times" commenting upon this news, which is reported by its correspondent in Shanghai, says that if it be genuine, it shows that the movements of the titular sovereign are still directed by the Imperial will of the Empress Dowager, to whose initiative and support the outbreak of the Boxer movement is attributed. "The Standard" correspondent in Tien-Tsin sends an account of the arrival of the first party of refugees from Peking. Most of them were American missionaries. The journey to Tien-Tsin by boat occupied four days. No hostile Chinese were encountered on the way, but it was impossible for the refugees to take a rest, and all the party seemed completely worn out.

From the stories told by these refugees it would seem that the reports which had been circulated regarding the sufferings of the inmates of the legations during the siege were exaggerated. Nobody actually went hungry, and the chief strain on the besieged was the constant fear lest the enemy should rush the defenses.

## PRINCE TUAN TRICKED THE EMPRESS.

London, Sept. 5.—The Empress Dowager's anti-foreign frenzy in June, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, was due to the presentation to her by Prince Tuan of an ultimatum, which is now known to have been forged, in which the Powers demanded her abdication in favor of Emperor Kwang Su, the removal of the seat of government from Peking, the placing of Chinese finances under European control, and other sweeping concessions.

## EMPRESS'S CHOICE NOT LIKED

PEACE COMMISSIONERS WHO ARE HOSTILE  
TO FOREIGNERS.

(Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.)  
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
London, Sept. 5, 1 a. m.—The Chinese Minister here has communicated to the Foreign Office an Imperial edict, dated Tai-Yuan-Fu, appointing Commissioners to negotiate terms of peace in association with Li Hung Chang. Grave dissatisfaction is felt at the names of the Commissioners. Earl Li had asked that Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung and Prince Ching should be nominated. The Court has ignored his suggestion for the nomination of the reforming Yangtze Viceroys, and appointed instead Prince Ching, Yung Lu and Hsu Tung. The two last named are violent and reactionary Manchus.

Little hope can be entertained of successful negotiations with a Board thus constituted, and it is hoped that the Powers will decline to treat with the two Manchus nobles. It is clear that the Southern Viceroys are to be proscribed and persecuted for declining to join in the recent anti-foreign movement, and unless pressure can be brought to bear in their favor by the Powers their lives and liberty may be in danger. This revelation of the persistent anti-foreign policy of the Chinese Government makes the Russian proposal seem more than ever impolitic. So far from being frightened into repentance, the Empress Dowager and her faction are steadily engaged in carrying on the crusade against alien influence. Some more striking measures may be required to produce the requisite impression, whereas if the troops should withdraw from Peking Chinese impotence and audacity will receive a fresh impetus and reform will be indefinitely postponed.

It is possible that the replies of Germany, Austria and Italy to the Russian proposal may take the form of a statement of the conditions under which those Powers will be prepared to conclude peace with China, with reasons against

## NEW YORK CITY DELEGATES TO THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.



withdrawing from Peking until the terms are arranged.

## CHINA'S PEACE ENVOYS.

A RADICAL ANTI-FOREIGN BOARD—PROTEST  
FROM AMERICANS.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Prince Ching, whom an Imperial edict has appointed Peace Commissioners, constitute a radically anti-foreign commission. Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, is especially obnoxious. Three of the Commissioners are Manchus.

The American Association, whose membership includes all the foremost business men at Shanghai, met to-day and adopted a protest against the evacuation of Peking until a final settlement has been reached. The meeting also resolved to urge President McKinley to insist upon the appointment of satisfactory Commissioners and the recognition of the Emperor as sovereign.

## BRITISH PREPARE TO STAY.

London, Sept. 5.—"Six months' rations for the British force," says the Tien-Tsin correspondent of "The Standard," telegraphing on August 27, "are being forwarded to Peking."

## WANT PEKING DESTROYED.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA INDIGNANT AT  
THE PROPOSED EVACUATION.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Reports received here from the treaty ports show that the opposition to the allied forces evacuating Peking before a final settlement with the Chinese is arrived at is universal and intense among the foreigners. The commercial and missionary bodies are cableing protests to their Governments. The diplomatic and military officers, except the Russians, share this feeling.

Li Hung Chang, since his understanding with Russia, has changed front toward the representatives of the other Powers, and has been insolent and almost insulting in his interviews with them. He has recommended the Empress Dowager to appoint the two southern Viceroys who made the agreement with the consuls to keep order in their territories, the President of the Tsung-li-Yamen and himself as a commission to treat with the Powers. Li starts for Tien-Tsin in a week on a Chinese ship, conveyed by a Japanese warship.

Dispatches announcing that the American Government refuses to agree to the withdrawal

## YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

EIGHTY-FIVE CASES UNDER OBSERVATION  
—SPANIARDS AFFECTED.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The yellow fever outbreak in Havana, although serious, is confined to a large extent to the Spanish colony. The best quarters of the city are affected, the lower portions being almost exempt. The authorities contend that cleanliness is of no effect in preventing contagion, and local conditions seem to substantiate this. Eighty-five cases were under observation yesterday.

## SANGUILY AND THE MONKS.

Havana, Sept. 4.—Manuel Sanguiy, president of the University of Havana, recently refused to allow the Dominican monks to enter their portion of the university buildings. This step caused a great sensation. Governor-General Wood on his return ordered that the monks be reinstated, pending an investigation of their rights. The monks have been domiciled in the university buildings for a century and a half.

## TWO TRANSPORTS REACH MANILA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEADE AND THE CALIFORNIAN  
REPORTED.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The War Department this morning received the following cable dispatch: Manila, September 4. Adjutant-General, Washington. The Meade and the Californian arrived to-day. Latter delayed Guam, broken propeller.

The Meade carried a squadron of the 34 Cavalry, a battalion of the 15th Infantry and a company of engineers. This force originally was intended for China, but was diverted at Nagasaki for Manila. She probably will be sent to Hong-Kong to be docked. It was intended to dock her at Nagasaki, but as she will bring back four hundred sick soldiers from Manila, the docking cannot take place while they are aboard. After going to Hong-Kong she will return to Manila, and from there will sail for San Francisco.

The Californian was about ten days overdue. It is reported that 700 tons of commissary stores which she carried have been damaged or destroyed. How this occurred was not told in the brief dispatch received by the War Department. A large portion of these stores was intended for winter supplies for the troops in China, and it will cause some trouble to replace them and ship them to China before the closed season at Taku.

## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER KILLS HIMSELF.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Arma Senkrah, an American violinist, who was a Miss Harkness and who married Herr Hoffmann, an attorney practicing at Weimar, committed suicide to-day. No cause is assigned for the act.

## MONSIGNOR KEANE'S PROMOTION.

Rome, Sept. 4.—The Pope has sent to Monsignor Keane, former rector of the Catholic University at Washington, a bull, or Papal decree, formally conferring upon him his rank, title and authority as Archbishop of Dubuque.

## VERMONT STATE ELECTION.

PARTIAL RETURNS INDICATE A REPUBLICAN  
MAJORITY OF ABOUT 27,000.

White River, Junction, Vt., Sept. 4.—The vote for Governor in 180 cities and towns out of 248 in the State gives Stickney (Rep.) 36,671; Senter (Dem.), 13,967; others, 1,127. The same cities and towns in 1896 gave Grout (Rep.) 40,664; Jackson (Dem.), 11,917; all others, 1,264. The Republican plurality is 23,004; majority over all, 21,877. The Republican plurality in the same towns in 1896 was 25,747, and majority over all 27,483.

The Republican vote on these figures shows a loss of practically 20 per cent, while the Democratic gain is substantially 13 per cent. If the same ratio should be maintained in the remaining towns, the Republican majority would be about 29,500.

Most of the cities and larger towns have so far reported, and the outlook is that the Republican majority will not much, if any, exceed 27,000 for the entire State. The vote for Congressmen appears to be running substantially the same as that for Governor.

## VERMONT'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 4.—The Governorship question of 1900 may almost be said to have settled itself four years ago. Mr. Stickney came out of the memorable canvass of 1896 with a host of friends, comprising not only those who so nearly gave him the nomination at that time, but many others, who, while they gave earnest support to his competitor, did so hoping and expecting that a time would come when they would have an opportunity to show that Mr. Stickney had their respect, and when they would give him their cordial support. This unanimity of feeling in Mr. Stickney's favor has been so marked throughout the State that no contestant for the Governorship has appeared.

William Wallace Stickney is a native of Vermont, born in Plymouth in 1853. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1877 with honors. After studying in the law office of Walker & Goddard, in Ludlow, he was admitted to the bar of Windsor County in 1878, and opened a law office in Ludlow. In 1872 he was appointed second assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1878 and 1880 he was first assistant clerk, and in 1882 became clerk of the House, holding that place for ten years. In 1892 he represented his town in the House, and was elected Speaker. He was re-elected Representative and Speaker in 1894, substantially without opposition. He was State's Attorney of Windsor County from 1892 to 1896, was called upon to manage many important criminal cases, and established himself in his general practice as an able lawyer. Mr. Stickney has been president of the Ludlow Savings Bank from its organization. He is a director of the Black River Woolen Mills and chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, and has been Superintendent of Schools and allied other local offices with credit.

## THE TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

FIRST NEW-YORK PAPER TO REACH SARATOGA  
DELEGATES.

Saratoga, Sept. 4.—The arrival of The Tribune by special train at 9 o'clock to-day was a most agreeable surprise to the politicians, who like to read a New-York paper early in the forenoon. The other New-York papers did not reach Saratoga until after 10 o'clock. In ten minutes after the arrival of the train the newsboys had supplied thousands of people with The Tribune, the only paper to be seen on the broad verandas of the United States Hotel, the Grand Union, Congress Hall and other hotels. The illustrations were appreciated by the delegates and their friends. The special train made the run from Albany to Saratoga in remarkably quick time, part of the distance being travelled at the rate of a mile in less than a minute.

## KINGS COUNTY AND COLER.

GRADY SAYS HE BELIEVES IT WILL STAND  
BY TAMMANY.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—Senator Thomas F. Grady said to-night that he believed the reports about to the effect that the Kings County Democrats would act with David B. Hill in favor of Bird S. Coler's nomination for Governor were unfounded. "The interests of the Kings County Democrats," he said, "are identical with those of the New-York County Democrats. I do not believe, therefore, that they will act upon different lines at the Democratic State Convention."

Tammany Hall does not appear to have any special candidate for Governor, but certainly is opposed to the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor.

## BANNERS MUST COME DOWN.

A few banners have been put up around town lately which have got to come down. It is admitted that political banners are a necessity at this time of the year, but it is not generally recognized that it is desirable to have the streets torn up for the planting of poles to sustain advertisements. But there have been several of them which bear portraits of McKinley and Bryan, with the information that each of these hopes to win, while the article advertised is sure to win. The Commissioner of Highways was scandalized at this, and said that they must go. Another question which it would be interesting to have tested is whether it is lawful to fly advertising kites over other people's property. Real estate is supposed to reach from the centre of the earth to the Milky Way.

By 11 o'clock last night the objectionable banners had all been loosened from the fastenings on one side and pulled over against the opposite pole so that they no longer stretched across the street. The work was done by men in the employ of the company that erected the banners.

BRONCHITIS is curable with  
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

## STATE REPUBLICANS.

MANY REPRESENTATIVE MEN  
AT SARATOGA CONVENTION.PARTY PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN  
PLATFORM AND SPEECHES OF TEMPORARY  
AND PERMANENT CHAIR-  
MEN—NOMINATIONS TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 4.—There was no sign of the presence of general apathy in the Republican State Convention to-day. The Convention Hall was crowded with delegates from every part of the State. Representative Republicans from all the counties were present among the spectators, and although the proceedings covered two sessions both were well attended, much interest being taken in what was to be done. Moreover, among the delegates to the convention were former Governor Frank S. Black, United States Senators Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey M. Depew, all the State officers, a large proportion of the Congressmen and prominent city and county officers, and nearly every distinguished Republican not in official life, but just as desirous of the success of the Republican party at the polls this fall.

Last, but not least, the Governor of the State, Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, had made a long journey from a place midway of the continent expressly for the purpose of showing his hearty interest in the work to be done by the Republicans of his own State toward winning this fall for every Republican candidate, whether National or State. Republicans of other States will not fail to see in Governor Roosevelt's presence here his intention, despite his tour in the West, to pay attention closely to the political battle in New-York State, and his resolve to devote all his personal influence in the State to the cause of the Republican party in this campaign. They will also note the presence at the convention of the leaders of the Republican party in the State, and their preparations for an earnest and effective campaign.

## HEARTY WELCOME FOR MR. ODELL.

Republican conventions in this State have nearly a thousand delegates, and it appeared as if all of them were in their seats when the convention was called to order at noon to-day by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Odell received a very hearty welcome from the delegates and from the two thousand spectators who filled the side seats and gallery of the convention hall. Every one recognized the fact, apparently, that Mr. Odell is to be nominated for Governor to-morrow, and greeted him with cordiality on that account, but it was also clear that the man as well as the prospective candidate is thoroughly well liked.

Mr. Odell swiftly escaped from further public notice by introducing Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, who had been selected by the Republican State Committee as temporary chairman. The heartiness of the greeting to Mr. Woodruff showed his personal popularity. Another thing was quickly revealed. This was that the experience he has had for several years past has greatly improved him as a public speaker. He held the attention of his audience, was perfectly self-possessed, and made political point after political point with skill. At the conclusion of Mr. Woodruff's speech Senator Depew said to a friend:

"That is the best speech the Lieutenant-Governor ever made."

Senator Depew's opinion seemed to be shared by many others. When, in concluding his speech, he praised the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt, there was a storm of applause.

The only committee whose appointment was listened to with interest was that of the Committee on Resolutions, and it was quickly observed that Senator Raines was its chairman.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan was introduced as the permanent chairman in the afternoon, and made what was generally regarded as a strong speech on State and National topics.

## POINTS OF THE PLATFORM.

Then came Senator Raines with the platform of the party. It was a long platform, but not regarded as too long, if a careful review of the State administrations of Governors Morton, Black and Roosevelt, as contrasted with preceding Democratic administrations, was to be made. Much interest was shown when this slight reference to the Franchise Tax act was made in the platform.

"The Republican Legislature has also enacted the Franchise Tax law, which is for the first time being put into operation. Its results cannot yet be stated. The taxation of corporations enjoying the use of public property will continue to be, as it has been in the past, a policy of the Republican party."

Frank H. Platt is reported to have opposed the insertion of even this mild reference to the Franchise Tax act, and to have been supported by Lemuel E. Quigg in this attitude of opposition to any comment upon the act. Mr. Odell, however, insisted upon the insertion of some statement about the Franchise Tax act, and he was supported by George W. Dunn in this view. Senator Platt listened to all that was said, it is stated, by the contending parties, and finally agreed with Mr. Odell and Mr. Dunn, and the plank was inserted in the platform.

## THE CANAL QUESTION.

Senator Raines disappointed some of the advocates of canal improvement living in Erie County. When he read the part of the platform relating to the canals they quickly discovered that a comparison of an injurious nature had been drawn between the amount of business done by the canals and by the railroads of the State, the shrinkage in the amount of the canal business being pointed out. The facts may be as stated, but they would rather not have them dwell upon at length in such a statement. Nevertheless, the supporters of the canal improvement projects are somewhat cheered by the statement elsewhere in the same canal plank that the Republican Legislature had appropriated \$200,000 for a thorough and scientific investigation of the cause of the decline of the canal commerce.

Practically the convention delegates to-morrow will devote themselves to listening to speeches. Ex-Governor Frank S. Black, who arrived here to-day from his farm in Maine, will make the speech nominating Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for Governor. Politicians were much interested when the announcement was made that Mr. Black would make this speech, and upon inquiry learned that Senator Platt had asked Mr. Black to make it. For two years past, there has been a suspicion that Senator Platt's relations with Mr. Black were not of a harmonious nature. Senator Platt had opposed Mr. Black's renomination for Governor, and had added those who favored the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. Then Senator Platt became

## RIGHT AT YOUR HAND

is Grand Central Station of the New York Central with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Adv.